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SCENIC

AND

HISTORIC

ILLINOIS



**With Abraham Lincoln Sites
and Monuments
Black Hawk War Sites**

**MADISON, WISCONSIN
1928**

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY



Scenic and Historic Illinois

Guide to One Thousand Features of Scenic, Historic
and Curious Interest in Illinois

With Abraham Lincoln Sites and Monuments
Black Hawk War Sites

Arranged by Cities and Villages

CHARLES E. BROWN

Author, Scenic and Historic Wisconsin
Editor, The Wisconsin Archeologist
The Mushroom Book

First Edition

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FOREWORD

This booklet is issued with the expectation that it will prove of ready reference service to those who travel by motor in Illinois. Detailed information of the landmarks, monuments, etc. listed may be obtained from the publications of the Illinois Department of Conservation, Illinois State Historical Society, State Geological Survey, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Historical Society, Springfield Chamber of Commerce, and other local sources.

Tourists and other visitors are requested to realize that all of the landmarks and monuments mentioned are part of the public heritage and under the protection of the state. Many others not included in this publication, are also of historic value. The citizens of the localities in which they occur should be made aware of the Indian mounds some are permanently preserved. The preservation of others is encouraged. The exploration, when desirable, should be undertaken by organized organizations and institutions interested in and properly equipped for such investigations. Too great a loss to the States' archaeological history and to education has already resulted from the digging in such ancient Indian landmarks by relic hunters. The mutilation of scenic and historic monuments by all persons should be prevented.

The Author of this booklet gratefully acknowledges the assistance given in its preparation by various organizations and friends in Illinois.

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SCENIC AND HISTORIC ILLINOIS

Guide to the Scenic, Archaeological, Historical, Industrious and Other Landmarks and Memorials in Illinois

Arranged by Cities and Villages

Abraham Lincoln Sites and Monuments are starred (*)

A

Arlington—

Hedding College.

Center of mouse-trap manufacture, potteries.

Albany—

Indian mounds on Mississippi river ridge, also southwest of town.

Home of Steve Hanks, famous raftsmen. He piloted the first log raft down the Mississippi from Stillwater, in 1844.

Aledo—

Rich bituminous coal fields.

Albion—

English settlement, 1817.

Park House, the home of George Flower, English colonist and abolitionist.

Alexis—

Clydesdale horses.

Allendale—

Gas fields.

Alta Pass—

Bald Knob.

Alton—

Indian Piasa Bird once painted on Mississippi bluff north of town. Seen by Father Marquette, 1673.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy monument in cemetery. "Fearless forerunner of Emancipation and anti-slave editor of pre-Civil War days."

The Lovejoy printing press.

*Site of Lincoln and Douglas Debate, October 15, 1858. Illinois State Hospital.

Home of Col. Stephen H. Long of Long's Expedition.

Home of William McAdams, pioneer Illinois archeologist.

Anna—

Famous fruit and vegetable center.
Illinois State Hospital.

Antioch—

Lotus beds in Grass Lake.

Apple River—

Canyon of Apple River.
Powers Mound, one mile east.
On old Frink and Walker stage line, Chicago to Galen.
Site of vanished town of Millville. Once had 1,00
inhabitants. Marked.

Arenzville—

German agricultural community.

Argo—

Stone quarries.

Arlington Heights—

Seed onion plantation center.
Home of Dr. Bruce T. Best, naturalist.
Elk Grove Forest Preserve.

Aroma Park—

"The Cathedral of the Prairie," giant cottonwood with
a history. On Alice Payne farm on the west bar
of the Kankakee.

Athens—

"Athens" marble quarries. Coal mines.

Atlas—

Settled by Col. William Ross and brothers, 1819.
First settlement in Pike County.

Atwood Ridge—

Stands of chestnut oak on ridge.

Augusta—

Potter's clay pits. Coal mines.

Aurora ("The Double A City")—

Site of early Indian trading post.
Aurora College. Jennings College.
Central States Fair and Exposition.
C. B. & Q. railroad shops.
Rev. E. P. Wheeler, authority on Indian history.
Niagara dolomite outcrops on bank of Fox River south
of the city.
Mooseheart, National Orphans' Home, Loyal Order of
Moose.

Averyville—

Site of Indian village at the foot of Lake Peoria, visited by LaSalle and Tonti, 1680.

B

Baileyville—

C. K. Carpenter, taxidermist.

Batavia—

Extensive limestone quarries.

B. E. Sperry, archeologist.

Bath—

"Post Oak Flats" south of town.

Beardstown—

Illinois River. Flood control wall and levees.

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Base of supplies for Illinois volunteers, Black Hawk War.

*City hall (old Cass County court house) where Lincoln defended "Duff" Armstrong. Here Stephen A. Douglas made his first political speech.

*Site where Lincoln was made a captain in the Black Hawk War.

Belleville—

St. Clair County historical museum, Carnegie Library.

Civil War collection, Dietz Memorial Hall.

Turners' outdoor natatorium.

U. S. Army Balloon and airplane training school, Scott Field.

Numerous coal mines.

Belvidere—

("Beautiful to See")

Belvidere Park. Marshall Beach.

Dotys Flats on the Kishwaukee River.

National Sewing Machine Co.

Rich agricultural region. Holstein, Shorthorn and Hereford herds.

Bement—

*Bryant House where Lincoln and Douglas made their formal agreement to hold Joint Debates in Illinois, July 29, 1858.

*Here Lincoln delivered his famous "Lost Speech," 1856. Monument erected.

F. W. Aldrich, archeologist.

Benton—

Coal mining region.

Berwyn—

Home of Elton R. Shaw, writer. O. M. Schantz, naturalist.

Bernadotte—

Scenery along Spoon River.

Bloomington—

("Charm City of the Corn Country")

Illinois State Normal School.

Illinois Wesleyan University-Powell Museum.

Soldiers' Memorial Building. Coliseum.

Historical museum in court house. (McLean County Historical Society).

Scene of annual Passion Play, April and May.

Home of Ex-Governor Joseph Wilson Fifer.

Former home of Gen. Giles A. Smith, Civil War soldier.

T. E. Wood, Japanese pottery specialist.

Blue Island—

Steel mills.

Braceville—

Coal mines.

Brimfield—

Coal mines.

Bristol—

Boyhood home of Maj. Gen. John McA. Schofield.

"Broad Lands" (Champaign County)—

Famous Sullivant Farm of 20,000 acres, once owned by John T. Alexander, "cattle king of Illinois."

Brownsville—

Birthplace of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, famous Civil War soldier.

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Burbonnais—

Quaint Canadian town. Settled by Noel LeVasseur, first white settler in Kankakee County, 1832.

Bureau—

Group of Indian mounds on the Illinois River.

Byron—

Mrs. Medill McCormick's farm.

C

Cable—

Coal mines.

Cahokia—

First permanent white settlement in Illinois.

Site of French mission of the Tamaroas, 1700.

Site of murder of the famous Ottawa chief, Pontiac,
by a Kaskaskia Indian, 1769.

Trappist monks erected a monastery on Monks Mound,
1804.

~~Cahokia Mounds, state park. Monks or Great Cahokia
Mound.~~

Church built in 1799, oldest Catholic church in Illinois.

Mansion House of Nicholas Jarrot, 1799, first brick
dwelling in the state.

Cairo—

Important Civil War military supplies base.

U. S. Marine Hospital.

National Cemetery.

Cairo bridge across the Ohio, longest metallic bridge
in the world. Built 1887-89. Length 20,461 feet.

Safford Memorial Library.

Indian flint quarry, one mile north.

Calumet—

Sherwin-Williams Paint Co. "largest paint and varnish
factory in the world."

Canton—

In the famous "Corn Belt." Coal mines.

Capron—

Drain tile manufacture.

Carbon Hill—

Coal mines.

Carbondale—

Southern Illinois State Normal School.

Muddy River coal mines.

Grave of Governor A. M. Jenkins, 1861.

S. C. Chandler, entomologist.

Carey—

Mineral springs.

Carlinville—

Blackburn University (Presbyterian), 1857.

Governor John M. A. Palmer (1869-73) buried here.

Home of Gen. John Logan, Civil War Soldier.

Carlyle—

Gas fields northeast of town.

Carthage—

Carthage College (Lutheran) 1871.

Jail where Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Mormon leaders, were killed, 1844.

Indian mounds on Mississippi River banks.

Carrollton—

Home of Gen. Thomas Carlin (1838-42), and of Gen. Thomas Carlin, noted Civil War soldier.

Centerville—

Coal mining district.

Centralia—

In the "Fruit Belt."

Coal mines, oil wells.

Former home of Gen. Erastus N. Bates, Civil War soldier.

Mills Creek Indian flint quarries near town.

Champaign—

University of Illinois, 1868.

*Lincoln and Douglas spoke here on different days in 1858, in the "Goosepond" Congregational Church.

Lorado Taft monument, West Side park. Also Indian fountain.

Garwood Old Ladies' Home.

Soldiers' monument, Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Old Ohio tavern on the Bloomington road.

F. C. Nelson, entomologist.

Chandlerville—

*Platted by Abraham Lincoln, then surveyor, 1838.

Home of Gen. Chas. A. Lippincott, Civil War soldier.

Charleston—

Illinois State Teachers' College.

*Site of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Sept. 18, 1858.

Mary A. (Rice) Livermore, reformer and philanthropist, taught in local seminary.

Chenoa—

Fruit farms, coal mines.

Chester (near Kaskaskia)—

Old Fort Gage earthworks.

Grave of Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois, (1818-22) in Pioneer Cemetery. Overlooks site of Kaskaskia.

Southern Illinois Penitentiary. Illinois State Hospital.

Old Court House.

Capt. J. W. Meredith, collection of steamboat photographs.

Chicago—

Greatest railway center in the world.

Site visited by Father Marquette and Louis Joliet, 1673.

Site of Miami and Potawatomi Indian villages.

Site of John Kinzie Indian trading post, 1804.

Fort Dearborn built, 1803-1804.

Lincoln Park—

The Academy of Sciences, the first natural history museum in the west. The Zoo. The Aquarium.

*Abraham Lincoln Statue by St. Gaudens.

Eugene Field Memorial by Edward McCartan.

La Salle, Hans Christian Anderson, Goethe, Governor Oglesby and other statues. Alarm Group and "A Signal of Peace" monuments.

Chicago Yacht Club. Daily News Fresh Air Sanitarium.

Humboldt Park—

Lief Erickson, Kosciusko and other statues.

Garfield Park—

*Conservatory, the largest in the United States. Lincoln Statue by Mulligan. Discovery Statue.

Grant Park—

Field Museum of Natural History. The Art Institute. Stadium- Soldier's Field.

Buckingham Fountain. "The Spirit of the Great Lakes" fountain by Lorado Taft.

John A. Logan statue by St. Gaudens. Alexander Hamilton statue.

Washington Park—

"Fountain of Time" by Lorado Taft. Washington statue.

Jackson Park—

Site of Worlds' Columbian Exposition, 1893.

Cahokia Court House, first court house in Illinois. Columbus Caravel.

Columbus, Douglas, Marquette, McKinley, Sherman, Portage, Gage and other parks.

*Douglas Monument-Tomb of Stephen A. Douglas. Lake Front and 35th Street.

Marquette Monument by Herman A. MacNeil. Marshall
 Boulevard.
 Illinois Centennial Monument. Logan Square.
 Fort Dearborn Massacre Monument. Lake at 18th
 Street.
 Haymarket Riot Monument.
 Municipal Pier. Lake end of Grand Avenue.
 Chicago Municipal Airport. 63rd and Cicero Avenue.
 Coliseum. Auditorium seats 14,000 persons. 1513 S.
 Wabash Avenue.
 University of Chicago. 58th Street and Ellis Avenue.
 Armour Institute of Technology. 300 Federal Street.
 DePaul University. 1010 Webster Avenue.
 Lewis Institute. Madison at Roby Street.
 Loyola University. Loyola Avenue and Sheridan Road.
 McCormick Theological Seminary.
 Chicago Historical Society-Museum. Dearborn and
 Ontario Streets.
 Chicago Public Library. Washington Street and Michi-
 gan Avenue.
 John Crerar Library. 86 East Randolph Street.
 Newberry Library. Clark Street and Walton Place.
 Tribune Tower. Wrigley Building. Masonic Temple
 Building.
 Hull House. Halsted and Polk Streets.
 Ghetto. Halstead and Jefferson Streets.
 Elks' Memorial. Lake View Avenue.
 Union Passenger Station. Northwestern Station.
 Chicago State Hospital. Cook County Hospital. Pres-
 byterian Hospital. Alexian Brothers Hospital.
 Sears Roebuck & Company. Montgomery Ward &
 Company.
 Union Stock Yards. 47th and Halstead Streets.
 International Harvester Works. 26th Street and South
 Western Avenue.
 Western Electric Company. 22nd Street and South
 Cicero Avenue.
 Pullman Car Works. 111th Street and Cottage Grove
 Avenue.
 White City Amusement Park. 63rd Street and South
 Park Avenue.
 Potter Palmer Residence. Lake Shore Drive.
 Cubs Park. White Sox Park.
 Board of Trade. Largest grain market in the world.
 LaSalle Street and West Jackson Boulevard.

Drake, Ambassador, Edgewater Beach and other hotels.
Rainbo Gardens. Lawrence and Ashland Avenues.
Graceland and Rosehill Cemeteries.
Beverly Hills, Broadview, Caldwell, Calumet Portage,
George Rogers Clark, Riverside Woods, Steel,
Thatcher Woods and Wolf Lake Forest Preserves.

Chillecothe—

Important grain shipping center.
American lotus beds. Indian mounds in vicinity.

Circleville—

"Band mill," used as a fort during the Black Hawk War, 1832.
Peter Cartwright, noted backwoods preacher, delivered his first sermon in this vicinity, 1832.

Coal City—

Large coal mines.

Colchester—

Coal mining center.

Collinsville—

Old town, settled in 1817. Coal mines.

Coltonville—

*Here Lincoln, Jefferson Davis and Zachary Taylor met in 1832 to confer about the Black Hawk War campaign.

Council Hill—

Site of Indian councils, Black Hawk War period.
Site of first lead blast furnace in district.
Old Brandon tavern (about 1828) near village. On old stage line between Chicago and Galena.

Crystal Lake—

P. E. Bertram, ornithologist.

D

Dallas—

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Danville—

Site of Piankeshaw Indian village, 1750-1824.
Site of Dan Beckwith's trading post, 1824.
Kickapoo village visited by Jesuits, 1750, was six miles west of town.
Old salt works west of city.
Illinois-Indiana Fair grounds.
National Soldiers' Home, Danville Branch.

Laura Lee Home for Colored Children.
Salvation Army Citadel.
Vermillion County World War monument.
Danville Academy, chartered in 1837.
Home of Joseph G. Cannon ("Uncle Joe"), famous
Congressman.
Home of Hiram Beckwith, historian.
Vermillion River. Tulip or yellow poplar trees. Coal
mines.

Daysville—

Sinnissippi Farm of Col. Frank O. Lowden.

Decatur

Lake Decatur, "Playground of Central Illinois."
*First Illinois home of Abraham Lincoln, 1830.
*Log house in Fairview Park, Macon County's first
court house, 1829. Here Lincoln practiced law.
*Collection of Lincolniana in public library.
James Milliken University-Decatur College. Art and
natural history collections.
First G. A. R. post organized here, April 6, 1866.
*State Republican Convention held here, May 6, 1860,
first to endorse Lincoln for the presidency.
Second largest bituminous coal field in the world in
vicinity.
Boy and Girl Scout camps on Lake Decatur.
Dr. Wm. Barnes and Benjamin Foster, collections of
Lepidoptera.

DeKalb—

Northern Illinois State Teachers' College. Museum.
Barbed wire invented here by Joseph F. Glidden, 1874.
Wurlitzer Grand Piano Co. factory.
American Steel & Wire Co. mills.
E. C. Montgomery, collector of mosses, lichens, plants.

Delavan—

Delavan House, noted hostelry, 1837.

Dillon—

First camp meeting in Tazewell County held by Peter
Cartwright, famous backwoods preacher, at Drums
Spring on Dillon Creek, 1825.

Dixon—

Lowell Park. Castle Rock.
State Hospital and Colony.
On the old trail to the lead mines, Peoria to Galena.

Site of the Prophets' (White Cloud's) Winnebago village, 1829.

Site of John Dixon's fur-trading post.

*Site of blockhouse where Lincoln served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, 1832.

Junction of Stillmans Creek with Rock Run, scene of rout of Stillman's militia, May 14, 1832.

*Lincoln Boulder in Court House Square. Here Lincoln stood when delivering his "Great Speech," September 8, 1856.

Museum in public library.

Kiethly flower gardens.

Dr. E. A. Sickels, archeologist and historian.

Pine Creek and Pine Forest between here and Oregon.

Downers Grove—

Harris Field Museum Extension.

DuQuoin—

Saltworks and coal mines.

E

East Dubuque (Dunlieth)—

Old steamboating days town.

Indian mounds in vicinity.

East Galena—

Birthplace (1831) of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. Grant's chief of staff, afterwards Secretary of War.

East Moline—

Watertown State Hospital.

East St. Louis—

Cahokia State Mound Park. Monks Mound, the largest Indian mound in the United States. Numerous other mounds. (See Cahokia).

Center of extensive coal-mining region.

National Stock Yards, established in 1872. Spively Building.

Illinois State Pythian Home.

Famous Eads Bridge across the Mississippi, completed 1874.

Merchants, McKinley and Municipal bridges.

Edwardsville—

Place of publication of "The Edwardville Spectator," 1823, (anti-slavery), third newspaper published in Illinois Territory.

Cahokia State Mound Park. Coal mines.

Early home of Col. James D. Henry, noted Black Hawk War Soldier.

Woodlawn flower gardens.

Effingham—

Austin College, 1890.

Eldorado—

Coal mines.

Elgin—

"City of Churches."

Museum of Elgin Scientific Society.

Illinois State Hospital.

National Watch Co. factory, "one of the largest in the world." Elgin Watch factory started in 1864.

Elgin Board of Trade. Fixes market price for butter throughout the United States.

Black Hawk War monument, Wayne Cemetery.

William W. Payne, astronomer. Cyril E. Albott, entomologist.

M. E. Bristol, butterflies and moths.

Elizabeth—

Site of Apple River Black Hawk War fort, attacked by Indians, July 24, 1832.

Terrapin Ridge between town and Woodbine.

Old lead mining region. Numerous farm cemeteries.

W. S. Fraser, archeological collection.

Elk Grove—

Forest Preserve. Elk herd.

Elkhart—

Home of Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby (1865-69) 1884-86). Buried here.

Elmhurst—

Elmhurst Seminary (Lutheran), 1865.

Home of Carl Sandberg, writer and folk song recitalist.

Elmwood—

Birthplace of Lorado Taft (April 20, 1860), famous sculptor.

Eureka—

Eureka College (Christian), 1855.

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Evanston—

"The Ideal City of Homes."

Northwestern University.

Garrett Biblical Institute, Bennett Museum of Christian Archaeology. College of Liberal Arts, natural history and anthropology collections. Collections in other buildings.

Evanston Historical Society museum in public library.

Swedish Historical Society of America, historical collection.

North Shore Community Music Festival.

Rest Cottage, former residence of Frances E. Willard.

Home of Vice President Charles G. Dawes.

Home of Catherine Waugh McCulloch, publicist.

Home of Lew Sarrett, poet and writer, of Ulysses S.

Grant, geologist, and Wilbur D. Nesbitt, writer.

Tinker Toy Company, "sends toys all over the world."

F

Farmer City—

J. J. Hallowell gladiolus grower.

Farmington—

Coal mines.

Fayville—

Clay mines.

Finnegan Hill (west of Galena)—

Cave Diggings lead mine, worked in 1805

Indian effigy and other mounds.

Five Points—

U. S. Veterans' Bureau Hospital.

Flossmoor—

T. J. Watkins, gynecologist.

Fort Sheridan—

U. S. Army Post since 1887. Named in honor of Gen.

Philip Henry Sheridan, famous Civil War soldier.

Fox Lake—

Fox, Grass, Marie, Petite and Loon Lakes.

American lotus beds in Grass Lake.

Forrest—

Benjamin Nussbaum, archeological collection.

Forrestown—

Dr. Aiken, natural history and archeological collection.

Freeport—

Krape Park and Zoo on Yellow Creek. Taylors Park.

*Site of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, August 27, 1858.

Boulder dedicated by President Roosevelt, 1903.

Site of Black Hawk War fight of Kelloggs Grove.

Former home of Gen. Smith D. Atkins, soldier and journalist.

Stephenson County soldiers' monument.

Freeport College, 1895. Old Folks' Home.

Indian mounds in vicinity. Site of early Winnebago village.

Fulton—

Pottery manufacture.

G

Galena—

"City of Hills and History."

Galena River, "The River of Mines," so-named by Le Seur, French trader, 1700.

Center of early lead mining. Famous Black Jack mine.

Site of stockade and blockhouse, 1832, corner of Elk and Prospect Streets. Marked.

"Branton's Tavern" on Council Hill. Site of council between Black Hawk and Col. Henry Gratiot, Indian agent.

Nicholas Dowling house built in 1819, oldest house in Galena.

Prince de Joinville visited Galena in 1837 and 1840.

Colonial mansion, home of William Grant Bales, built in 1847, on Bench Street.

Union House, old tavern built in 1839.

Site of old post office, 1840. Marked.

Jo Daviess County court house, erected 1839. Marked.

*De Soto House. Lincoln spoke from its balcony, in 1856. Jenny Lind gave a concert here. Scene of reception tendered to Gen. U. S. Grant after his journey round the world.

Old home of General Grant, on High Street, 1860.

Grant Memorial Home, 1865, on Bouthillier Street.

Grant Monument in Grant Park. Erected by Herman Kohlsaas, dedicated by Chauncey M. Depew.

Methodist Episcopal Church 1826, on Prospect Street.

Methodist Episcopal Church. (First church on this site was built in 1833.) Bishop Vincent, father of the Chautauqua movement, was once its pastor. Grant family pew marked with silver plate.

St. Michaels Church. Father Mazzuchelli served as parish priest, 1835.

Old Galena cemetery, "Gods Acre," on High Street.

"Turner Hall," 1874, on Bench Street. Theodore Roosevelt, William McKinley and other noted men have spoken here at Grant birthday celebrations.

Lawrence House, old tavern, built in 1830. On Market Square.

"Januarys Point," named for Thomas January, Kentucky trader and miner, who came here in 1821.

Painting of the Surrender of Lee at Appomattox, by Thomas Nast, in Grand Army Room, in postoffice, built by Gen. Ely S. Parker.

Galena, former home of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. Ely S. Parker, Gen. John E. Smith, Gen. John C. Smith, Gen. W. R. Rowley, Gen. J. A. Maltby, Civil War soldiers. Home of Herman H. Kohlsaas, editor and newspaper publisher.

Birthplace of Frederick Schwatka, Arctic explorer, September 29, 1849.

Home of Mrs. Florence Gratiot Bale, historian.

Thomas E. Bean, butterfly collection.

Pilot Knob, old steamboat pilots landmark, three miles south.

Waddells, Jacksons and Charles Mounds. Horseshoe Mound.

Galesburg—

Knox College, founded 1837.—Hurd Museum.

Lombard University, 1851.

Corpus Christi University and St. Josephs Academy.

"Underground Railroad" station.

*Scene of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, October 7, 1858.

*Grave of Dr. Newton Bateman, noted educator and friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Galesburg selected by Edward Bok as one of "the four ideal American cities."

Birthplace of Carl Sandberg, author.

Geneva—

Illinois State Normal School for Girls.

Home of Forest Crissy, writer.

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Limestone quarries.

Georgetown—

In making early survey, 1837, "the North Star was used as a compass and a grapevine as a chain."

Glencoe—

Steamer Lady Elgin sunk in Lake Michigan off this town, Sept. 8, 1860.

Robert Moulton, writer.

Glen Ellyn—

Glen Ellyn Lake.

Glenview—

The Childrens' Fountain.

Godfrey—

Old Monticello Female Seminary.

Golconda—

Lead mines and kaolin.

Birthplace of Gen. John Raum, Black Hawk War soldier, and of Gen. Green B. Raum, Civil War soldier.

Birthplace of Gen. James L. Alcorn, C. S. A.

Goreville—

Fern Cliffe in Redman Park.

Grand Detour—

Site of Chief Jarro's early Winnebago village.

Site of Baptiste La Sallier's American Fur Trading Co. post.

Manufacture of steel plows begun here by John Deere, 1837.

Visited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, historian, on his canoe journey. Noticed in "Historic Waterways," 1888.

Grand Tower.

Fountain Bluff, Devils Bake Oven, Back Bone.

Great Lakes—

Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Greenville—

Greenville College (Women).

H

Hamilton—

Site of great Keokuk Dam across the Mississippi.

Camile P. Dadant, noted apiarist and writer on bee-keeping.

Frank C. Pellett, naturalist.

Indian mounds and shell heaps in vicinity.

Hanover—

"Sugar Camp Hill" and Sunset Rock.

Famous and rich Black Jack mine, on Hanover Ridge road.

T. D. Shipton, archeologist and naturalist.

Indian effigy and other mounds in vicinity, 350 to 400.

Sand Prairie fine watermelon farms.

U. S. Military proving grounds, four miles south.

Hanover Wollen Mill, largest west of Indiana.

Harding—

Shabbona Park. Named in honor of the noted Potawatomi chief Shabbona.

Indian Creek Massacre monument, Black Hawk War, May 20, 1832.

Harrisburg—

Garden of the Gods and bluffs. Still House Hollow.

Old Stone Face, near town.

Harvard—

Home of E. A. Burbank, artist.

Boyhood home of Edward E. Ayer, Chicago museum patron.

Indian effigy and other mounds in vicinity. Lead mines.

Harvey—

Home Gardens, hardy perennials.

Havana—

Indian mounds in vicinity. Warren K. Moorehead excavations.

"Post Oak Flats" near town, post and black jack oaks.

Coal mine.

Hennepin—

Indian mounds in Clear Creek valley, south of town.

Herrin—

Coal mines. Scene of recent Klu Klux disturbances.

Highland Park—

Abraham L. Kip and Clifford S. Raymond, authors.

Railroad Brotherhood Home.

Hillsboro—

Coal mines.

Hinsdale—

Home of Mrs. Chas. H. Beasley, daughter of George Healy, famous early portrait painter.

William G. Chapman and Walter T. Field, authors.

Homer—

Justus W. Folsom, entomologist.

Hoopestown—

Greer College, 1891.

Home of Mary Hartwell Catherwood, famous author.

Hubbard Woods—

Adam E. Albright, artist.

Hutsonville—

Large group of Indian mounds in vicinity.

I

Illinois City—

Indian mounds and sites in vicinity.

J

Jacksonville—

Illinois Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

Illinois State Hospital.

Illinois College, 1831. Dr. Samuel Adams monument.

Illinois Womans' College. Jacksonville Female Academy, 1835, first school for girls chartered in the state.

Routt College (Catholic).

Former "Underground Railroad" station.

Former home and burial place of Rev. Porter Clay, brother of Henry Clay.

Home of Gen. Benj. H. Grierson, noted Civil War cavalry officer, and of Gen. John A. McClernand (1851-56), Civil War soldier.

Home of Rev. Peter Akers, great pulpit orator and author.

Birthplace (1855) of Edmund D. James, noted educator and author.

William Jennings Bryan began the practice of law here.

Home of Newton Bateman, organizer of the public school system of Illinois. Tablet. Grave of Governor Richard Yates (1861-65), Diamond Grove cemetery; grave of Governor Joseph Duncan (1834-38).

Jamaica—

Limestone quarries.

Joliet—

Mount Joliet, rallying point of early Illinois Indians.

Mentioned by St. Cosme, 1698, visited by Louis Joliet, French Canadian explorer, 1673.

Illinois State Penitentiary. The Woman's Prison.
Arboretum. Museum of Natural History.
Joliet Township High School, natural history museum.
Indian mounds and prehistoric cemetery in vicinity.
Willard N. Clute, editor American Botanist, author of
books on ferns.
George Langford, archeological investigator.
Mrs. Elenor Smith, lichen collection.

Jonesboro—

*Lincoln-Douglas Debate, September 16, 1858.

Johnson City—

Coal mines.

K

Kankakee—

"The Key City of Illinois."

Illinois State Hospital.

St. Viator's College and Notre Dame Academy.

Kroehler Davenport Bed Co.—"largest plant of its
kind in the world.

Rock Creek. The Caves.

Home of Burt E. Burroughs, author of "Tales of an
Old Border Town."

J. C. Bohmker, archeologist.

Kansas—

W. B. Taber, Jr., ornithologist.

Kappa—

Brick jail, forty years old, "has sheltered but one
prisoner."

Krause—

Limestone quarries and plant of Columbia Quarry Co.

Kaskaskia—

Site of Kaskaskia Indian village, 1700-1795, about 3
miles north of town.

French settlement, 1700.

Gen. George Rogers Clark made treaty here with the
Indians, 1778.

Graves of pioneers on Garrison Hill, site of old Kas-
kaskia fort.

Site of Chenne house. Old Court House.

"The Illinois Herald," first newspaper in Illinois Ter-
ritory, about 1814.

Home of Gen. James Shields, noted Mexican War
soldier.

Kelloggs Grove—

*Black Hawk war monument, battle of June 25, 1832.

Kenilworth—

Annie H. Spicer, author of "Songs of the Skokie," etc.

Kent—

Black Hawk War Monument, Kellogg's Grove.

Kewaunee—

Shabbona or Pawpaw Grove, site of Potawatomi Indian village of the famous chief Shabbona.

W. H. Cowan, collection of Indian relics. Coal mines.

Kingston—

Mark Cole, collection of Indian relics. Coal mines.

Kishwaukee—

Site of Sycamore Winnebago village, 1829.

Knoxville—

Indian mounds in vicinity.

St. Mary's School and St. Alban's Academy.

L

Lacon—

R. M. Barnes ornithologist. Coal mines.

Lagrange—

Indian mounds and enclosure at junction of Crooked Creek and the Illinois River, south of town. Mounds at Perry Springs Station.

Lake Bluff—

U. S. Naval Training Station.

Home of Sherwin Cody, author of books on business practice.

W. C. T. U. unions gathered here by Frances E. Willard, 1880, to organize for national prohibition.

Lake Forest—

Lake Forest University.

Lake Forest College (Co-ed), 1876. Natural History museum.

Lake Forest Academy. Ferry Hall.

Lanark—

Glenn W. Dresbach, author.

Langley—

Katherine Reynolds, writer.

La Salle—

Illinois-Michigan Canal terminus.

Glass manufacture. Coal mines. Zinc smelters.

Home of Thomas J. McCormack, textbook writer and lecturer.

Starved Rock Park, east of city. Deer Park near city.

Lawrenceville—

Extensive gas fields.

Scott H. Eaton, naturalist. W. J. Leighty, entomologist.

Lebanon—

Former home of Ex-Governor Augustus C. French, 1846-53. Grave in cemetery.

McKendree College (M. E.), 1835, one of the oldest Illinois colleges. Founded by Rev. Peter Cartwright.

Lemont—

Silurian limestone (Athens Marble) quarries.

Illinois Michigan Canal, and Chicago Drainage Canal.

Lewistown—

Dickson's "Mound Builders Tomb."

Libertyville—

St. Mary's Seminary. Cook Memorial Library.

Site of first post office in Lake County. Marked.

Medicinal springs.

Lincoln—

*Only city named after Abraham Lincoln before he became famous.

*Site of Logan County's first court house. Here Lincoln practiced law from 1840-48. Boulder marker.

Old court house stands at southern outskirts of town.

State School and Colony.

*James Milliken University-Lincoln College. Small museum.

Odd Fellows' Orphans Home.

Lintner—

R. M. Friesner, collection of moths and butterflies.

Lisle—

Morton Arboretum.

Joy Morton, archeologist and historian.

Lockport—

Illinois-Michigan Canal. Extensive limestone quarries.

Lombard—

Katherine Reynolds, writer.

M

Mackinaw—

Site of Chief Machinas early Kickapoo village on the Mackinaw River.

Oldest town in the state.

*Hotel where Lincoln stopped.

Macomb—

Western Illinois State Teachers' College.

McDonough Normal and Scientific College.

Fire clay deposits. Potteries.

Charles Harris, archeological collection.

Macon—

Corn shipping center.

Manito—

Peat beds.

Marblehead—

Limestone quarries.

Marion—

Coal mining region.

Mattoon—

Corn and broom corn region.

Birthplace of Thomas C. Chamberlin (Sept. 25, 1845), famous geologist.

*Graves of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln, parents of Abraham Lincoln, in Gordon Cemetery.

Paradise Lake.

Mayville—

U. S. Mail Flying Field. U. S. Veterans' Hospital.

Maywood—

Thomas C. Clark, author and composer.

Maywood Flower Gardens.

Mazon Creek—

Mazon Creek fossils.

McHenry—

Great hunting ground for wild fowl. Nippersink Lake.

McLean—

F. W. Aldrich, archeologist.

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Mendota—

Wartburg Seminary (Lutheran), 1853.

Menominee—

Old grist mill. Sinsinawa Mound in vicinity.

Metamora—

*Court house (1845) where Lincoln practiced law.
Robert E. Ingersoll and Adlai E. Stephenson also practiced here.
Carriage and wagon works.

Metropolis—

Site of Fort Massac (Illinois State Park). Built by the French, 1756; captured by the British, 1765, and by George Rogers Clark, July 4, 1778.
Site visited by DeSoto, 1542, by Aaron Burr, 1805.
Peach orchards, tobacco and cotton fields. Ohio River waterfront.
Metropolis Bending Co. (buggy and automobile bows), largest of its kind in the world.
Roberts-Ligget Co., fruit baskets, boxes and packages.
Wilson Stove Co., 60,000 to 80,000 stoves and ranges annually.

Middleport—

*Old county seat of Iroquois County. Lincoln tried a case here in 1840.

Milan—

Black Hawk's Watch Tower. Old Indian corn fields.
Coal mining town.

Milbury—

Site of early lead mining. "Bell's Mill", old grist mill.

Mineral Springs—

Noted Indian mineral spring.

Moline—

"The Quad City Airport" and the "Plow City."
Home of the John Deere and Moline plows.
Air excursions, Moline to Chicago.
Indian mounds in vicinity. Black Hawk's Watch Tower.

Momence—

Old Border Town. Kankakee marshes.
Milestone Marker of the Chicago-Vincennes Trail, 1834 (Hubbard Trace, 1824), northeast of town.
Metcalf farm, site of first white settlement in eastern Illinois, (Upper Crossing of the Kankakee, 1838).
Bogus Islands, "famous early retreats of counterfeiters and cattle thieves," east of town.
Site of Gurdon S. Hubbard trading post. Site of White Pigeon's Potawatomi village.

Monmouth—

Monmouth College (United Presbyterian), 1856.

"Garden of Smiles," dahlias, gladiolus and hardy bulbs.

B. M. Quown, archeological collection.

Monticello—

*Here, on July 29, 1858, Lincoln and Douglas first agreed to meet in Joint Debate in Illinois. Pyramid marker.

Montezuma—

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Montgomery—

Mineral springs. Artesian magnesia bottling works.

Mooseheart—

National Orphans' Home, Loyal Order of Moose.

Morris—

Grave of Chief Shabbona, "The White Man's Friend," in Evergreen Cemetery. Boulder Monument.

Mt. Carroll Seminary, 1852.

Indian mounds and cemetery.

Mazon Creek fossils. Coal mines.

Morrison—

Kay Bee Co., fern growers.

Mound City—

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Headquarters in 1863 of the Mississippi Squadron.

Site of Civil War navy yard.

National Cemetery.

Mount Sterling—

Coal, and clay deposits.

Mt. Carmel

Founded by four Methodist ministers, 1818.

President Mills, one of the largest flour mills in Illinois.

Snider Preserving Company, makers of the famous Snider Catsup.

Wabash Truss Hoop Company, only factory in the world making truss hoops.

Pearl Button Factory. Buttons made from shells obtained from the Wabash River.

One of the largest oil sections in Illinois, 5000 barrels come from over 200 flowing wells in Wabash County.

Natural Amphitheatre. First Christian Church.

Mt. Carroll

Smiths Park.

Mt. Morris—

Rock River Seminary and Collegiate Institute.

Mt. Vernon—

Birthplace of Gen. Wm. B. Anderson, Civil War soldier.

Mulbrig—

Apple River Canyon, proposed state park.

Mundelein—

St. Mary's of the Lake Theological Seminary.

Site of Eucharistic Congress.

Murphysboro—

Birthplace of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, famous Civil War soldier.

N

Naperville—

Northwestern College, 1861. Natural history museum.

Nauvoo—

Site of Mormon City of Nauvoo, 1839-46.

Site of Mormon Temple, 1841. The Nauvoo House.

Brigham Young house. Joseph Smith homestead.
Mansion House.

Site of French Icarian Community, 1849. Icarian
Apartment house.

First house in Nauvoo, 1827.

New Boston—

Indian shell heaps near town.

Mounds between town and Drury's Landing.

New Salem (restored)—

*New Salem State Park, the home of Abraham Lincoln, 1831. Rutledge Inn. Berry and Lincoln store, Hill and McNamee's store, Herndon's store, Offut's store, Onstott's cooper shop, and other historic buildings. Custodian's cottage and museum.

*Grave of Ann Rutledge in Oakland Cemetery.

Niles Center—

Old wind mill.

Normal—

Illinois State Normal University.

Illinois Soldiers' Orphans Home.

Nursery center. Rich coal mining region.

Ralph W. Pringle, author and lecturer.

Northbrook—

Clara M. Dietz, natural history collections.

North Crystal Lake—

Frank A. Cox, dealer in curios.

Nott—

Coal mines.

O

Oak Park—

Borrowed Time Club (members over 70 years of age.)

Home of Wm. Eleazar Barton, noted author.

O'Fallon—

Prairie Lawn Gardens, cut flowers.

Oglesby—

Bailey Falls.

Old Town—

Site of early Kickapoo Indian village.

Olivet—

Holiness College.

Olney—

Home of Robert Ridgway, famous ornithologist.

Onarga—

Onarga Military Academy.

Ora—

Feldspar mines south of town.

Oregon—

Black Hawk Statue by Lorado Taft, on North Bluff.
48 feet high.

Eagle's Nest (artist colony). Ganymede Spring.
Here Margaret Fuller wrote "Ganymede to His
Eagle," July 4, 1843.

Margaret Fuller Island.

Soldiers' Memorial by Lorado Taft, Court House
Square.

*Lincoln Boulder, on North Fourth Street. Lincoln
spoke here, August 16, 1856.

Legion Shaft on Black Hawk Trail, at corner of Ceme-
tery Lane.

Liberty Hill, city reservoir.

Riverview Cemetery. Grave of late Chief Justice J. H.
Cartwright.

Driscoll Boulder, marks historic incident of desperado
days. Five miles south of town.

Hotel Rock. Hemmingway Rocks. Thousand Islands.

Home of Dr. B. A. Cottlow and M. E. Schriver, arche-
ologists.

Ottawa—

Site of Kaskaskia-Illinois Indian village visited by Father Marquette, 1673.

Site of Black Hawk War fort, 1832.

*Lincoln Boulder on Public Square. Marks site of first Lincoln-Douglas Debate, August 21, 1858.

Place where first soft coal was discovered by Friar Hennepin, 1680.

Pleasant View Luther College. St. Xaviers Academy. Sanicula mineral and health springs.

"Underground Railroad" Station.

Statuette replica of Art Institute Fountain—Mix Park. Golden Rule Home.

Spoor House, furnished with antique furniture.

*Lincoln Sun Dial at confluence of Rock and Illinois rivers.

Home of W. E. Howard, ornithologist.

Many Indian mounds in vicinity. Buffalo Rock.

Starved Rock Park, Entrance at Salt Well, 14 miles west of town.

Here Fort St. Louis was established by Chevalier Sieur de la Salle and Henri de Tonti, 1683.

Starved Rock, Watch Tower, Lover's Leap, Eagle Cliff, Bee Hive, Devils Nose, Lone Tree, Pulpit Rock, Council Cave, Dimmick Hill, St. Louis, Kickapoo, Sac, Pontiac, Wild Cat, Tonti, La Salle, and other canyons.

Prehistoric Indian fortification, half mile south of Starved Rock.

The Devils Backbone, south of city.

Castle Rock, 5 miles south of city.

Sinnissippi Farm of Col. Frank O. Lowden.

Shabbona Park, 14 miles north of town.

P

Palos Park—

Forest Preserve.

Paris—

Bur oak near town, largest tree in Illinois. Eighteen feet in circumference, 108 feet high.

Broom corn region. Broom manufacture.

Paxton—

Geo. E. Ekblaw, archeologist.

Peatone—

Home of Raymond Kelly, writer.

Pekin—

Site of Potawatomi village of Chief Shabbona, 1832.

At foot of Broadway near the gas works.

*Home of Black Nance, the first slave freed by Abraham Lincoln.

Site of Fort Doolittle, Black Hawk War.

First steamboat to ascend the Illinois reached Pekin in the fall of 1828.

Bell captured at Vera Cruz during the Mexican War.

Brot back by Co. G., Fourth Illinois Volunteers, June 7, 1847.

Early home of Gen. Franklin L. Rhoads, Civil War soldier.

Home of William H. Bates, historian and publisher.

Mineral Spring Park. Tuscarora Dahlia Farm.

Corn Products Co. factory. Two coal mines.

Peoria—

"The Convention City." Second largest city in Illinois.

Site of Miami Indian village, 1680. Site of Peoria Indian village.

Site of Fort Creve Coeur (Broken Heart) erected by LaSalle, 1680. On the Illinois River at Wesley City.

Site of French village, 1879-1812. American Fur Co. trading post, 1824. Site of Fort Clark.

Grave of Ex-Governor Thomas Ford (1842-46), Springdale Cemetery.

Experiment shop of Chas. Duryea, where the first gas engine was built.

Former home of Robert J. Burdette, journalist and humorist.

Home (1857-60) of Robert G. Ingersoll, famous orator and agnostic.

Home of G. T. Griffith, editor of "Boating" magazine.

Home of Holt caterpillar tractors.

Home of George Fitch, author; of Clarence E. Comstock, textbook author.

Illinois State Hospital. Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

Peoria Lake. Prospect Heights. Zoological Park.

Indian mound groups near town.

Pawpaw and persimmon trees, northern range in Illinois.

Peru—

Home of "Big Ben" clocks. The Western Clock Co.

Home of famous "Paris" garters. Incas Manufacturing Co.

Manufacture of artificial ice.

St. Bede College, Benedictine Fathers.

Illinois Zinc Co., one of the largest plants in the United states.

Bituminous coal mines, eleven in the vicinity.

Indian mounds near town.

Starved Rock Park and Deer Park, 5 miles distant.

Petersburg—

*Salem State Park, the early home of Abraham Lincoln. Buildings of the settlement of New Salem restored. Museum.

*Grave of Ann Rutledge, Oakland Cemetery.

Dr. H. B. Stephenson monument. One of the founders of the G. A. R.

Jenison Hall of Applied Christianity.

Indian mounds on Sangamon River bluffs.

Peters Creek—

Feldspar mines north of town.

Pinckneyville—

Coal mines.

Plano—

Large agricultural machinery factories.

Millhurst and Big Creek. Indian mounds west of town.

Indian fortification south of town.

Pleasant Plains—

Early home and burial place of Rev. Peter Cartwright, famous backwoods preacher.

Pleasant Valley—

Indian mounds and sites near town.

Polo—

White Pine Forest.

Walmsley Bros. firearms collection.

M. E. Schriver, archeological collection.

Large cattle shipping point.

Pontiac—

Town settled in 1825.

Illinois State Reformatory.

Swimming Pool, one of the finest in Illinois.

Civil War Soldiers monument.

Home of Henry J. Meis, archeologist. Large collection.

Portland—

Indian mounds and sites in vicinity.

Prairie du Rocher—

Ruins of Fort Chartres, early French fort. Captured by the British, 1765. Three miles north of town. Illinois State Park.

Princeton—

Indian mounds near town. Coal mines.

Pullman—

Pullman Car Co. shops. Manufacture of the famous Pullman palace cars begun here, 1881. Town annexed to Chicago, 1890.

Putnam—

Home of George E. Wheeler, archeologist.

Q

Quincy—

"Americas Gem City." Site of early Indian village. Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Quincy College. Chaddock School for Boys (M. E.) 1878.

Historical Building (Quincy Historical Society), former home of Ex-Governor John E. Wood.

St. Francis Solanus College (Roman Catholic).

Gen. George Rogers Clark monument, Riverview Park.

John Wood statue, Washington Park. First settler, 1821; governor, 1860-61.

*Site of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Washington Park October 13, 1858.

Quincy stove manufacturing plants. "We make stoves for the World."

Mississippi Power Dam near town. Ferry boats.

Homan Falls. Indian mounds on River bluffs. Moorish Castle.

Indian Mounds Park. Keystone Bridge, South Park. Sunset Heights.

Old lime kilns. Washington and Gardner Parks.

A former home of Mary A. Livermore, reformer and philanthropist.

Home of Gen. James D. Morgan, 1865-96. Civil War soldier.

Birthplace of Neysa Moran McMein, artist.

Charles T. Dazey, dramatist; Katherine H. Brown, writer, and T. E. Musselman, naturalist.

R

Rantoul—

U. S. Army Flying Field (Chanute Field).

Radom—

Site of Polish Colony (1879) established by Gen. John Basil Turchin, Russian Civil War soldier.

Ravinia—

Home of Jens Jenson, noted landscape architect.

Rich Woods—

Birthplace of Gen. William P. Carlin, brilliant Civil War soldier.

Ridge Farm—

Friends' Academy.

River Forest—

Home of C. W. Eifrig, naturalist.

Roanoke—

Coal mines.

Robinson—

Extensive gas fields.

Robins Nest—

Jubilee College (Protestant Episcopal), founded by Bishop Philander Chase, 1838.

Rochelle—

Rich agricultural region.

Rock Falls—

Rock River Drive. Government canal and locks.

Rockford—

Rockford College for Women, 1847.

Third largest furniture manufacturing town in the United States.

Thayer Action Company, largest manufacturers of piano actions in the country.

J. W. Miller Company, largest incubator manufacturers.

Chappel Bros., Inc. Only packing plant of its kind in country, killing horses exclusively. Meat exported for human consumption.

Indian effigy mounds in Beattie Park.

Museum in Mandeville Park.

H. W. Buckbee, Rockford Seed Farms.

Camp Grant, World War military training reservation, four miles south of town. 65,000 men then stationed here.

Illinois National Guard training camp.
Indian mound groups on Rock River.
Home of Julia C. Lathrop, humanitarian.
Harry Brooks, collection of Indian relics.
H. A. Lambert, antiques and firearms.

Rock Island—

Site of Ft. Armstrong, 1816.
Site of trading post and home of Col. George Davenport (Sag-a-nash), 1816-45.
Steamboat Virginia, the first on the Upper Mississippi, landed here, 1823.
Dred Scott, negro, brought here from Missouri and sold as a slave.
Rock Island Arsenal, 1863. Armory.
Monument at grave of Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, inventor of the famous gun, in U. S. Cemetery.
Confederate prison and cemetery.
Augustana College (Lutheran). Natural history museum.
Modern Woodmen of America office building.
Vila de Chantal, Sisters of the Visitation.
Home of Gen. N. P. Buford, noted Civil War soldier.
Black Hawk's Watch Tower near town.
Bank swallow colony near the above.

Rockton—

Winnebago camp at Macks Point, 1838.
Site of trading post of Stephen Mack, 1829. South bluff of Rock at mouth of the Pecatonica.
Ho-no-ne-gah Park. Indian mounds near town.
Home of Capt. Wm. Talcott, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer.

Rondout—

Mineral waters.

Ronclare—

Fluorspar mines.

Roscoe—

Wolf's Den Cave northeast of town.

Rushville—

Childhood home of John L. Scripps, noted journalist.
Fruit farms. Coal mines.

S

Salem—

Birthplace of William Jennings Bryan, March 19, 1860.
Fruit culture and evaporation.

Savanna—

"Picturesque Savanna."

Twin Sisters. Bible Rocks. Indian Head, north of town.

Marquette Park.

Largest terminal of the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

Saybrook—

Maud C. Anderson perennial garden.

Scales Mound—

Scales Mound and other mounds.

Charles Mound, highest point of land in Illinois
1,241 feet.

Site of tavern of Samuel H. Scales, 1830, on the
"Suckers Trail" stage route.

Secor—

Reels Bridge and Dells, Mackinaw River.

Seneca—

Site of farm purchased by Ottawa citizens for Chief
Shabbona, 1855. Two miles north.

Shabbona Park—

Site of Black Hawk War Indian massacre, 1832.
Named for Chief Shabbona, who warned the settlers
of the impending danger.

Shawneetown—

One of the oldest towns in Illinois, laid out in 1805.
Place of publication of "The Shawnee Chief," 1818,
second newspaper in Illinois Territory.

Former home of Gen. John A. McClernand, Civil War
soldier.

Gen. James H. Wilson, distinguished Civil War soldier,
born near town.

Home of Col. Edward R. Roe, author of "Virginia
Rose" and other books.

Site of early salt works. Maj. Willis Hargrave house.
Cypress trees in Mississippi River bottoms.

Shiloh—

Early home of Col. John Thomas, Black Hawk War
soldier.

Springfield—

"The Home of Abraham Lincoln" (1837-1861).

State Capitol Building.

*Abraham Lincoln Statue, by Andrew O'Connor.

*Stephen A. Douglas Statue, by Gilbert P. Riswold.

Pierre Menard Statue.

John M. Palmer Statue, by Leonard Crunelle.

Richard Yates, Sr. Statue, by Albin Polasek.

State House. Supreme Court Building. Executive Mansion.

State Museum of Natural History.

State Arsenal and Armory. Dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt, June 4, 1905.

*Centennial Memorial Building, 1918. Houses great collection of Lincolniana.

Illinois State Historical Library.

*Sangamon County Court House (formerly the State House). Here Lincoln delivered his great speech on the Nebraska Bill. Here his body laid in state on its arrival from Washington.

*Lincoln marker on Sangamon Court House grounds. Marking his route in riding the Eighth Judicial circuit, 1847-1857.

*Building at 528 Adams Street where he wrote his first inaugural address as President, January 1861. Law offices of Lincoln and Logan.

*Building at corner of Sixth and Adams Streets. Law office of Lincoln and Logan, 1841-44.

*Site of Ninian Edwards' home where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were married.

*Site of Globe Tavern, 315 East Adams Street, where the Lincolns lived after their marriage.

*Lincoln Homestead, 1844-61, Eighth and Jackson Streets.

*Chicago & Alton R. R. Station. At the old station on this site Lincoln's body was received, 1865.

*Lincoln Monument and Lincoln Memorial Hall, in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Illinois State Fair Ground.

French Garden and Lotus Pond, Washington Park.

Concordia Seminary (Lutheran), 1879.

Graves of Governors William H. Bissell, Shelby M. Cullon and John R. Tanner, Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Birthplace of Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, poet, Nov. 10, 1879.

Illinois Watch Co. plant.

Edward W. Payne, great archeological collection.

Frank W. Allen, author; G. L. Hockenyos, naturalist.

Staunton—

Coal mines and gas field.

Sterling—

Hennepin Canal and locks.

*Lincoln Boulder on Central School grounds. Marks site where he spoke in 1856.

Whiteside County Historical Society-Museum.

Home of Gen. Edward N. Kirk, brilliant Civil War soldier.

Birthplace of Jesse Lynch Williams, author, August 17, 1861.

Indian mounds on Rock Run.

Stillman—

Site of "Battle" of Stillmans Run, May 14, 1832.

Monument in Battle Ground Park.

Streator—

Clay and glass products plants. Coal mines.

Vermillion River Dam.

St. Anns—

Center of early French Canadian colony of Rev. Charles Chiniquy, noted reformer.

St. Charles—

St. Charles School for Boys.

Edith Belle Lowry, writer.

St. John—

Salt wells.

Sycamore—

Immense corn fields in vicinity.

Community Park. Marshs Park.

Frank E. Stevens, authority on local Indian history.

Sylvan Springs—

Maramech Hill, site of Miami Village, 1684.

Sullivant Farm—

Famous farm (1854) of Michael L. Sullivant, noted agriculturist. In Champaign and Piatt Counties.

T

Tamaroa—

Maple Lawn Gardens.

Teutopolis—

Original German colony.

Texico—

J. Earl Hooper, zoologist.

Tremont—

*Site of court house (1839) where Abraham Lincoln was challenged by Gen. James Shields.

Troy Grove—

Indian mounds and sites in vicinity.

U

Urbana—

"Home of the University of Illinois."

University of Illinois, 1868.

Illinois University Museum.

University Art Gallery. Memorial Stadium. Sunken Garden.

University Woods—Thirty species of native trees.

*Abraham Lincoln Statue, by Lorado Taft.

\$100,000 Swimming Pool.

Brownsfield Woods. Bur oak tree, 15½ ft. circum., 104 ft. high, one of the largest trees in Illinois.

Birthplace of Brand Whitlock (March 4, 1869), author and diplomat.

Frank C. Baker, noted conchologist.

Prof. William Trelease, famous botanist.

Dr. C. A. Williams, natural history collection.

A Sidney Hyde, ornithologist, G. W. Still, entomologist.

Utica—

Site of chief village of the Kaskaskia Indians, visited by Father Marquette, 1673. Mission of Immaculate Conception established by him in 1674.

Site of Fort St. Louis, established by La Salle, 1682.

Starved Rock Park, one mile south of town.

Starved Rock, Horseshoe Canyon, French Canyon, Council Cave, Devils Nose, Eagle Cliff, Salt Well, Etc.

Heroic Statue of Chief Black Hawk, by Lorado Taft.

V

Vandalia—

Capital of the State, 1819-1839.

Vandalia Court House, first capitol building of the State, built in 1822.

*Abraham Lincoln here served as a member of the state legislature.

Burial place of Maj. Wm. McHenry, Black Hawk War soldier.

Vermont—

Artesian well, depth 900 feet.

Versailles—

Agricultural and timber region.

irginia—

Rich agricultural region.

W

Waddams—

Home of Waddams, first settler in Stephenson County, 1833.

Warren—

Canyons of Apple River.

Terminal of I. C. R. R., 1853. Great boom at that time.

Warrenville—

Lund & McLean perennial garden.

Warsaw—

Site of Fort Edwards, erected by Zachary Taylor, War of 1812.

Home in 1861 of John Hay, famous author and diplomat.

Former home of Amos H. Worthen, noted geologist.
Indian mounds, south of town.

ertown—

Illinois State Hospital.

Walter Walden, author.

seka—

Coal mines.

iconda—

Grave of Reuben Hill, Revolutionary War soldier.

ukegan—

Roosevelt Park.

Temple Am Echod.

Masonic Memorial, North Shore Cemetery.

Johns-Manville Inc., "World's pioneer asbestos firm."

The Abbott Laboratories.

Womans' Country Club. Joseph Bowen Country Club
(Hull House Association, Chicago).

Arden Shore, camp for mothers and children.

Lake Michigan shore wild flower preserve.

Home of W. S. Lyon, Inland Bird Banding Association.

Wedron—

Prehistoric Indian mounds and enclosures in vicinity.
St. Peters sandstone quarries.

Wesley City—

Site of Fort Creve Coeur, built by La Salle, 1680.

Site of "Trading House," 1775. Here Father Hyppolite Maillet, 1778, assembled a body of French and Indians for the capture of the British Fort St. Joseph, "and struck the first successful blow for American liberty."

Wheaton—

Wheaton College (Illinois Institute), 1853.

Public Library, gift of John Quincy Adams.

L. Allen Higby, geological collection. Roy J. Snell, author.

Wilmette—

Center of floriculture.

Wilmington—

Illinois Soldiers' Widows Home.

Winchester—

*Stephen A. Douglas taught school here in 1833.

Winnetka—

Hadley Correspondence School for the Blind.

A. F. Scharf, archeological collection.

Chas. D. Klotz, ornithologist.

Joseph Husband and Howard V. O'Brien, authors.

Woodstock—

Home of the Oliver Typewriter.

Wyoming—

Home of Gen. Samuel Thomas, 1834.

Y

Yankeetown—

Coal mine. Indian sites in vicinity.

Yorkville—

Old Blackberry mill.

Z

Zion City—

Zion city established by Dr. John Alexander Dowie, "Founder under God."

Shiloh Tabernacle of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion.

Home of Wilbur Glenn Voliva, General Overseer.

Zion Home. Administration Building. Main Educational Building.

Zion Radio Station, WCBD.

Hudson Fruit Farm, near town.

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